

SENATORS IN REVOLT OVER THE CURRENCY

O'Gorman, Reed, Bristow and
Others Declare Against
Haste in Legislation.

DENY DELAY IN COMMITTEE

President Still Confident That
Majority Will Stand by His
Programme for Pass-
ing His Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 13.—Several Senators spoke their minds on currency legislation to-day. Senators O'Gorman, Reed, Bristow and others declared on the floor that currency reform was of far too much importance to be disposed of hastily, and they resented intimations that the Banking and Currency Committee was not striving to complete its work on the pending bill with all possible speed.

In response to inquiries from other Senators, Mr. O'Gorman said that a currency bill "might possibly be reported by the committee by the latter part of November." Senator Reed fixed the date at some time in December.

Senator Hoke Smith objected to a unanimous consent agreement to take up the woman suffrage amendment on January 8 and vote on it on January 23, on the ground that it might interfere with consideration of the currency bill.

Senator O'Gorman was particularly emphatic in denouncing the suggestion that the Banking and Currency Committee was dilatory in reporting the bill. He said that little opportunity had been afforded those who were interested in the measure to present their objections to it before the House Committee.

Doesn't Wonder at Surprise.

"I can well understand," the Senator added, "the surprise that must be felt throughout the country when there is a question whether bankers and business men whose fortunes are directly affected by this measure shall be allowed to come before their representatives in Congress and point out weaknesses in the structure. At times I can scarcely believe my eyes when I read suggestions that this measure should be passed at once, regardless of the consequences to the country."

"Senators will discharge their responsibilities and perform their duties," continued the Senator from New York, "as their own consciences and their own intellects tell them they ought to be discharged."

"When will the committee report the bill?" asked Senator Stone.

"I cannot say," replied Mr. O'Gorman, "but when it does it will have exhausted all deliberation and preparation. Defects, blemishes and deficiencies are apparent in this bill, although in some quarters it has been regarded as the last word in currency reform."

Senator Stone suggested that the Democratic caucus had decided that currency legislation should be disposed of at the present session of Congress. This Mr. O'Gorman emphatically denied, saying that the resolution adopted by the caucus merely provided that currency legislation should be considered.

Ashurst Objects to Haste.

Senator Ashurst, who is regarded as a supporter of the administration, was even more pointed in his remarks. "If any attempt has been made by any branch of this government," he said, "to hasten the committee to report it has been most injudicious. The committee ought to have all the time it needs. No Senator ought to respond to such influences."

Senator Smith, of Georgia, said that if it had not been for the unanimous consent agreements entered into by the Senate to take up for consideration the seamen's bill and other measures while the currency bill was under consideration by the committee he would have introduced a resolution providing for an adjournment or a recess of Congress. He insisted that Senators should have an opportunity to study the currency problem and that they should not put themselves in such a position that their attention would be diverted by other legislation.

Both Senator O'Gorman and Senator Reed expressed the hope that when the Banking and Currency Committee made its report it would be unanimous or nearly so.

Senator Reed said that currency differed from the tariff in that the latter had been determined upon as a party policy and that pronouncement had been made on it in the two platforms. Currency, he insisted, should be considered as a non-partisan matter, declaring that "the bill burdens the entire commerce and industry of the country, and the question is so important that it ought to be gravely considered."

"Is there any foundation for the statement," asked Senator Vardaman, "that Senators on the committee are trying to delay action?"

"I almost regret that the Senator has found it necessary to ask that question," responded Senator Reed. "I have not seen the slightest manifestation of any desire on the part of any member of the committee to delay the bill for a moment. There may be some men in this country wise enough to frame a bill that will work perfectly when applied to the banking system. The members of the committee are only human beings and fallible. They find it necessary to make some inquiry to find out what they are dealing with."

Not a Party Measure.

"This is not a party measure. It is not bottomed on a party policy. The Republicans have never taken a position on this bill. If we have never committed ourselves. If we make a mistake it will involve the commerce, industry and cur-

rency of the entire United States. Only those who are possessed of superhuman wisdom can act without considering it and giving different parts of the country an opportunity to be heard upon it. I believe the members of the committee will be able to agree on a bill, regardless of party alliances."

Even the administration members of the committee, such as Senator Shafroth, thought that the committee should not be disturbed in its consideration of the bill and that the Senate should not take up other legislative questions until currency was out of the way.

There are, however, pretty positive indications that the President will insist earnestly that Congress remain in session until the administration's currency bill is passed, and if the opposition continues to grow he may issue an emphatic statement on the subject.

President Wilson told callers to-day that he had heard of no discontent in the Senate except what he read in the newspapers. On the other hand, it was stated he had assurances that the Democratic Senators would stand by the administration and would try to check the movement to adjourn.

Senators Stone, James and Bacon, who were at the White House to-day, said that there should be immediate enactment of currency legislation and that they were averse to adjournment.

House Behind Wilson.

Representative Underwood, the Democratic House leader, said that members of the House were craving to get home for a little while, but that the Democrats would almost solidly support the President and remain in Washington until the currency bill was passed, if he so insisted.

In response to queries to-day the President said that he did not feel disposed to make further comments on the question of adjournment until he had positive information that there was a serious movement to adjourn. This was taken to mean that the President was confident that he would be supported by his partisans in Congress, and that the opposition would not be able to muster enough strength to defeat his programme.

Senators told the President to-day that unless the currency bill was passed at the present session the prospects were that the legislation would run several months into the regular session. Senator Stone declared that he was anxious to get home as anybody, but he believed he owed it to the country to remain and help to enact currency legislation if a bill could be got out of the committee.

NEW PLACE FOR PROUTY

Leaves Commerce Commission to Value Railways.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 13.—It was announced to-day that Charles A. Prouty will retire as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the near future to become director of the physical valuation of railroads.

This information came out following a conference between the President and the commission. The commission has recommended that the task of fixing the physical valuation of the railroads should be under a new bureau, because of the enormous amount of work and responsibility connected with the undertaking.

As Mr. Prouty has devoted practically all his time to the work for several months and is thoroughly familiar with the details, the President believes he should assume charge, his associates making the recommendation.

The retirement of Judge Prouty, which will probably take place on November 1, will leave two vacancies to be filled before the first of the year, as the term of Commissioner Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, will expire by December 1. Clements is a Democrat and probably will be re-appointed.

Judge Prouty was appointed a member of the commission by President Cleveland in 1886 and has served continuously since. His present term would expire in 1915.

Martin S. Decker, chairman of the northern section of the Public Service Commission of New York, and at one time an assistant secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Patrick J. Farrell, counsel for the commission for many years, are among those mentioned as possible successors to Judge Prouty.

TILLMAN JOKE FALLS FLAT

Senate Doesn't Laugh at 24-Year-Old Tariff Doggerel.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 13.—Senator "Ben" Tillman resurrected a tariff joke twenty-four years old out of the recesses of his scrapbook and had it read to the Senate to-day. It is a piece of doggerel entitled "A Girl with One Stocking," a variant of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," which was first read to the Senate on January 23, 1889. The verses begin:

Our Mary had a little lamb,
And her heart was never content
To make its wool beyond its worth
Bring 50 per cent.

The burden of the rhyme was that a poor, forlorn girl, who had no lamb, was obliged to suffer hardship, as it was related:

So it was done, and people said
Where that poor girl went.
One leg was warmed with wool and one
With 56 per cent.

"Now, with free wool," said Senator Tillman, "Mary will have to let her women friends wear stockings on both legs. Instead of one—something they have not been able to do in twenty years."

A correspondent wrote, at the time Senator Vance first presented the verses, that "the reading of this piece of doggerel was received with shouts of laughter." Senator Tillman waited for this result the second time, but none came. Someone called for the regular order, and the aged Senator from South Carolina walked sadly out of the chamber.

SUPREME COURT VISITS WILSON.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Supreme Court convened to-day for its fall term, adjourned and paid its customary visit to President Wilson at the White House. To-morrow motions will be received, and next Monday will be the first decision day.

UNDERWOOD BITTERLY ATTACKED BY HOBSON

Would-Be Alabama Senator
Declares Rival Tool of Wall
Street and Liquor Men.

LEADER DEFIES COLLEAGUE

Standing Only Six Feet Apart,
the Representatives Stir the
House with Their Hot
War of Words.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 13.—Standing only six feet apart, Representatives Underwood and Hobson, rival candidates for the Senate in Alabama, staged a sensational joint debate to-day which brought to a head the bitterness of a campaign in which Mr. Hobson charges that Mr. Underwood is "the tool of Wall Street and the tool of the liquor interests."

Mr. Underwood, usually calm and urbane, defied Mr. Hobson, with all the dramatic force he possessed, "to find one blot upon my private or official life."

The names of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Judson Harmon, Thomas E. Ryan and Senator Bankhead were dragged into the discussion. The majority leader challenged Mr. Hobson to get an expression from Mr. Ryan now, similar to that which "The Commoner" made last year that Underwood was "the tool of Wall Street."

The latter challenge Mr. Hobson practically accepted.

The debate grew out of Mr. Hobson's answer to a recent speech in which Representative Donovan, of Connecticut, accused Mr. Hobson of habitual absence from the House.

Prepared for Trouble.

The situation was so tense that the chief clerk of the House, Jerry South, went on the floor and took a seat between the two Alabama Representatives. When Mr. South had to leave the chamber he called to his seat Representative Daughton, of North Carolina, a robust member more than six feet tall. It was also noted that the sergeant at arms sat with the mace in reach during the affair.

The majority of the Democrats of the House were evidently with Mr. Underwood, but this did not faze the "hero of the Merrimac." At times the scenes were almost riotous, members waving their arms and cheering Mr. Underwood. Once, when Mr. Hobson insisted on interrupting the majority leader, his colleagues yelled: "Shut up! Sit down!"

Mr. Underwood received an ovation when he declared: "I am the tool of no interest. My record is open. I want to say that so far as I am personally concerned, no matter how much mud the gentleman may sling at me during the coming campaign, I do not intend to become involved in such a controversy. I welcome a legitimate criticism of my record, and I shall make legitimate criticism of his record. But no matter what he may say I can assure him he cannot provoke me to wade into the mire of dirty politics."

After explaining that his abstinence had not prevented his vote on the two great measures of the session—the tariff and currency bills—Mr. Hobson read a newspaper article asking how he could have supported Mr. Underwood for the Presidency if he knew he was the tool of the interests, and an editorial from "The Commoner" in which Mr. Bryan called both Mr. Underwood and Mr. Harmon "Wall Street candidates" and "reactionaries."

Next Mr. Hobson read Senator Bankhead's testimony before the Clapp committee that Mr. Underwood's campaign received a \$25,000 contribution from Thomas E. Ryan.

Cries "False Pretences."

"Mr. Speaker," the angry Alabamian exclaimed, "my support and the support of the loyal Democrats and the progressive citizens of Alabama was obtained under false pretences. Had I known that Thomas Fortune Ryan, the man whom Mr. Bryan rebuked by name at the Baltimore convention and accused of being the tool of Wall Street and of trying to capture the party, was financing the major part of Oscar Underwood's campaign, not only would I not have supported him, but I would have fought him, and, what is more, he never would have been the choice of the people of Alabama."

"The support of the people of Alabama was secured for Mr. Underwood for the Presidency under false pretences. I here declare that their support of him for the United States Senate shall not be obtained similarly under false pretences."

When Mr. Underwood allowed the supporters of the tariff bill to strike him, "Pompey," brandy tax amendment, Mr. Hobson asserted, he had put millions into the pockets of the "liquor ring" and had cost the government that much revenue.

Mr. Underwood ridiculed the suggestion, declaring that if his opponent had been in his seat he would have known of the negotiations in conference and that the amendment was so drawn that it would bring about impure wines and violations of the pure food law. Mr. Underwood said he had promised to hear both sides and take up this legislation next session.

Never a Tool, Says Underwood.

"During my eighteen years of service in this House," said Mr. Underwood, "I have left the House but five times, except in recess or partial recess—once on account of a death in my family and the other four times on account of sickness. There is no record yet that has been dodged by me. If I have been the tool of Wall Street or any other interest, then the Democratic party has also been a tool, because my record is that of the party."

Mr. Underwood declared that after the delegates had got to Baltimore a charge was made that he was a Wall Street candidate, and that was the first time he had heard it, adding:

"And that charge was untrue. I never was."

"Does the gentleman from Alabama charge that Colonel Roosevelt was a tool of the interests because George W. Perkins subscribed to his campaign fund?" asked Mr. Underwood. "Does he charge that the President of the United States is a tool of the interests because Mr. McCormick subscribed to his Presidential campaign fund, or because Mr. Thomas Fortune Ryan subscribed \$10,000 to his campaign fund when he was a candidate for Governor of New Jersey? There was not a single candidate for the Presidential nomination on either side whose campaign fund had not been subscribed to, in part at least, by men as intimately connected

with the doings of Wall Street as Mr. Ryan was."

"Mr. Wilson scorned Mr. Ryan's contribution," shouted Mr. Hobson.

"In the second campaign—not in the first," retorted Mr. Underwood. "I do not say Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Wilson is a tool of the interests. The President is one of the great statesmen of America, and I have been here for seven months laboriously struggling to hold up his hands. You will never get the President of the United States to agree with your statement that I am a tool of the interests, liquor or otherwise, because he knows where I stand and what I fought for."

As a parting shot Mr. Underwood said that had he "care to be unkind" he would call attention to the fact that Mr. Hobson voted with the "stand-pat" Republicans when a reduction on lumber was proposed during the consideration of the Payne tariff law, four years ago, and that he had always "supported the propaganda of the shipbuilding interests."

"Yet," he added, "I believe the gentleman was honest in his views, and I do not accuse him of ulterior motives, or even in the face of his accusations against me."

When Mr. Underwood concluded the House cheered him loudly, and the row seemed to be over.

SOCIALIST INQUIRY URGED

Committee Report Asks Federation to Examine Theories.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The necessity for a national inventory of social assets and liabilities, with a special investigation of the economic programme of the Socialists, is urged in a report made public to-day from the committee of the National Civic Federation, which is preparing to undertake such an inquiry.

"At the last Presidential election," says the report, "nearly one million votes were cast in favor of an economic programme calling for a revolutionary transformation of society. The party supporting this programme proposes the abolition of our present system of wages and private property and the substitution thereof of government ownership and operation of all instruments of production, distribution and exchange."

"Recently an element within the revolutionary movement referred to has confronted this country with a yet more radical proposal. This element avowedly aims at the communistic operation of industries, which are to be confiscated through the general strike and then directly operated by the workers themselves."

"Does either of these programmes point the way to progress? There seems no room for question that it is both desirable and possible, by a thorough and impartial searching out of the facts, to make broadly the gains and the losses of our changing time."

WOULD BAR BIG INTERESTS

Senate Discusses Bill Restricting Campaign Funds.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Limitations on the right of individuals or committees to collect campaign funds in one State and send them secretly to another for Presidential or Congressional campaigns were discussed by the Senate to-day during a long debate on the Clapp bill to prohibit interstate transportation of such funds.

The Senate adjourned without final action on the bill.

The measure was designed to prohibit the financing of national campaigns by the great interests in New York and elsewhere, but Senator Cummins contended that it would prohibit the American Federation of Labor or National Women's Suffrage League from sending contributions from one State to another.

Senator Clapp insisted that the bill would not prohibit the mailing of literature, the employment of speakers or the use of advertising, and that any use of campaign funds outside of these lines, if attempted secretly or improperly, should be made punishable.

The bill would permit national committees to send funds from one State to another when those funds were properly accounted for in their public statements.

BRYAN REFUSES TO DEBATE

"Afraid," Say Socialists Who Invited Him to Speak.

Secretary Bryan's declination to be one of the parties to a debate on socialism, to be held in Carnegie Hall, is said by members of the local executive committee of the Socialist party to have been due to Mr. Bryan's fear to meet the issues involved.

The debate was to have been held on a date to suit the convenience of the Secretary of State, and he was guaranteed his traveling expenses and a sum equal to what he has been receiving a lecture on the yodeling circuit. Mr. Bryan pleaded previous engagements.

Julius Gerber, organizer of the New York local of the Socialist party, said last evening: "The debate will be held as soon as we find a prominent man who will be willing to meet a well posted and up-to-date Socialist, who will take the Socialist side. Mr. Bryan's letter declining the invitation was polite enough, but the reason for his declination, 'previous engagements,' is a hackneyed one. My belief is that he was afraid to meet an up-to-date Socialist in debate."

TWO CAUGHT IN COAL CHUTE

Woman and Would-Be Rescuer In Hospital, Badly Hurt.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 13.—Terribly crushed by being drawn into a coal chute by an endless chain of buckets here to-day, Mrs. Adam Archer and Patrick Gilman, a youth who attempted to rescue her, are in the hospital, suffering from injuries so serious that they may not recover.

The woman had been trying to pick some coal from the chute when she was caught and dragged in. Gilman, hearing her cries, went to her assistance. He seized her clothing, but was himself drawn in after her. The cries of both were heard as they were being slowly crushed and the machinery was stopped. It took over an hour to extricate them.

HARVARD STAR TO WED

Samuel M. Felton, 3d, Will Marry Anne Nelson, of Boston.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13.—Samuel M. Felton, 3d, former Harvard pitching star, whose services have been sought by the Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati teams, will be married to Miss Anne Nelson, a Boston society debutante, on October 21, at Trinity Church, Boston.

Mr. Felton's ushers will include former athletic stars at Harvard, including Harry Gardner, of New York; Percy Wendess, of Jamaica Plain, and Dick Vlastos, of Milton, all football players, and Grigoriy, of New York. His next man will be his brother, C. Conway Felton, who is an undergraduate at Harvard. Mr. Felton's home is in Haverford, Penn.

WALDO'S FRESHMEN GET WEST SIDE INITIATION

Continued from first page.

asked to see a "nice-looking, tall, blond officer" that had given her advice on how to serve a summons in the afternoon. She said that she went with a summons to the policeman in front of the Winter Garden and asked him the method of procedure in serving it. The policeman, she said, told her to walk up behind the other woman, tap her on the shoulder and throw the paper at her feet. Mrs. Whitney said she followed instructions, but had been seized with a fear that she hadn't done just what the law required. Her description of the policeman wasn't close enough to accomplish anything save mental upset within Lieutenant Greag.

While she was in the station house Patrolman Hurd reported that Mrs. Mary Lattimer, of No. 527 West 18th street, had slipped at Eighth avenue and 48th street, and had been attended by an ambulance surgeon. He didn't know just what her injuries were or what had caused the fall, so he was sent out to gather the rest of his story.

An Ethiopian Dispute.

About this time Mrs. Alice Spencer, a negro of 250 pounds and No. 212 West 61st street, was brought to the West 68th street station by Patrolman McCall. A moment later appeared Patrolman Imnich with "Sam" Cook, a negro coal man, of No. 218 West 61st street. Mrs. Spencer, supported by a troupe of young relatives and friends, declared that she had given a good Canadian quarter to Cook for a two-cent bundle of wood; that Cook, pronouncing the money something that his dignity would not permit him to accept, had refused to give her either wood or change. Discussion of the merits of the coin was sufficiently vociferous to engage the attention of five hundred other residents of the vicinity, so the policemen decided to bring the question to the notice of Lieutenant Manning. Manning was not a bit pleased. Said he to McCall and Imnich:

"Don't you think this matter could have been straightened out by the principals?"

Both policemen blushed and did not reply. Thereupon Manning settled the difficulty by persuading Cook to relinquish the quarter. Following that Imnich and McCall were told something by Manning.

In his anxiety to get to the West 68th street station to confer with Inspector Dwyer about the new situation, Lieutenant Edward L. Walsh fell from a car at Broadway and 68th street and cut his head open. When it had been patched up, Walsh reported for duty.

For the new policemen was the consolation that they were not ushered into the business with an initiation. It is the custom among patrolmen long on the force to welcome recruits with dormitory exercises not akin to ping pong. This was not attempted yesterday, because all of the men on the upper West Side are freshmen.

Commissioner Waldo was expected to tour the district yesterday to see how his scheme was getting along, but he remained away.

HOLDS UP HOLD-UP MEN

Intended Victim Then Marches Them Off to Prison.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Using a shotgun he had with him on his hunting trip, Fred Loucks to-day turned the tables on two highwaymen who tried to hold him up and marched them before a justice of the peace, who committed them to jail.

The men, who gave their names as Joseph Grant and Edward Meelan, began operations this morning near Millerton by holding up Charles French and William Cady and taking two watches and \$50.

They then proceeded to hold up the next man they met, who was Loucks.

The highwaymen failed to notice that their intended victim was carrying a shotgun. When Loucks pointed it at them they ran, and he pursued them for half a mile before they surrendered. Loucks then marched them into Millerton.

CHEN EXECUTED IN PEKING

Police Chief Who Was to Kill Yuan Pays Penalty.

London, Oct. 14.—A Peking dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says that Chen, chief of the Peking mounted police, was executed yesterday.

Chen was arrested on October 10, during the ceremony of inaugurating Yuan Shih-kai as President of the republic. He confessed that southern rebels had bribed him to make an attempt to assassinate Yuan Shih-kai as the President was taking the oath of office.

Precautions for the protection of Yuan Shih-kai have been redoubled. He moves nowhere without a bodyguard.

BLAMES UNITED STATES

"Le Temps" Says Its Recognition Would Help Mexico.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Oct. 13.—"Le Temps," commenting on the coup d'etat in Mexico, says the American government, having refused to recognize the Mexican provisional government, finds in the present events justification of its refusal. Order, it adds, perhaps would have been re-established long ago in Mexico if it had shown Huerta less hostility.

Telegrams from Mexico affirm that Huerta's popularity is increasing daily. "Le Temps" adds, and consequently the wise course for nations having only economic interests in Mexico consists in favoring the pacification of the intermediary provisional government. The Federal States, accorded Huerta recognition.

DROPS DEAD ON THE LINKS.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 13.—Albert P. Warren, aged fifty-six, dropped dead to-day while playing golf at the Vesper Country Club. He had just made a good put on the fourth green and had approached the fifth tee when he sank to the ground and died almost immediately.

He was a retired lawyer, and had practiced extensively in Minnesota. He is survived by his wife.

HARD EARNED MONEY

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M'ADOO REASSURES COUNTRY BANKERS

Secretary Tells them They Need Not Fear Administration's Currency Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 13.—A group of country bankers from among those appearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee visited the Secretary of the Treasury to-day and received reassurances about the possible effect of the administration's currency bill.

Secretary McAdoo told the bankers that they had no reason to fear the outcome of the proposed legislation, which, he said, was intended for the whole people.

Several bankers expressed fear over the possible depreciation of the 2 per cent bonds, but Mr. McAdoo urged them not to be alarmed, saying the bonds would be better than ever under the provisions of the bill, as they would be made redeemable.

Another point on which some of the visitors were not clear was concerning the right of the banks to charge exchange on checks under the administration bill. Mr. McAdoo declared it would be permissible.

The advice given to the bankers was in a general way for them to return home and not worry or be alarmed about erroneous reports from sinister quarters. Mr. McAdoo assured them that the administration was anxious to serve the whole people, and believed that the proposed currency bill will serve that purpose.

"I have no more idea that any considerable number of national banks will refuse to go into the new federal reserve system than I have that I shall fly over the Washington Monument," said Secretary McAdoo.

"If we wait until everybody gets together on a measure," Mr. McAdoo added, "we never will have a beginning on currency legislation."

The Secretary advised the bankers to "jodge the currency bill," and added that in thus figuring out both sides they would find the balance in favor of the bill.

The bankers urged the Senate committee to make some provision for retiring the 2 per cent government bonds, on which the present currency is based. They suggested refunding by higher interest paying bonds, or retirement at not less than par. Gordon Jones, of Denver